



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

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F A R M • S C H O O L • H O M E



OPERATION TOP BANANA

Not so many years ago a good practical broiler grower felt that he was "doing all right" if his birds averaged 3 lbs. at 12 weeks on 12 lbs. of feed. By 1951 Purina Research workers had stepped up Broiler Chow efficiency to where he could reasonably expect to put them past 3 lbs. at 10½ weeks on 9 lbs. of feed . . . 3-to-1 feed conversion. But Purina, as usual, was not satisfied. Research kept on, progressively lowered the conversion figure, and about a year ago came up with an experimental Chow which made 3 lb. broilers on

6 lbs. feed a practical possibility . . . 2-to-1.

To produce this Chow for testing, even on thousands of birds, was one thing; to produce it in thousands of tons was another. Purina engineers and milling experts took over. They made hundreds of tests, changed methods and machines, designed new equipment. Now the 2-to-1 Broiler Chow is going into commercial production as fast as plants can be re-designed and new machinery installed.

Research Results in Higher Efficiency, Lower Costs

What does this mean to the practical broiler grower? It means that with 1958-model Broiler Chow he can reasonably expect to produce up to 110 lbs. more meat per 1,000 birds on 300 lbs. less feed than he could on 1957-model, and net up to \$21 more per 1,000.

"O.K., O.K.," you may say. "I'm not interested in broilers." But the same

principle of continuing Research and progressive improvement applies to all other Purina products. Purina Research never stands still. What it has done for the broiler grower it is steadily seeking to do for the egg producer, the milk producer, the beef producer, the hog producer — progressively stepping up efficiency and lowering costs.

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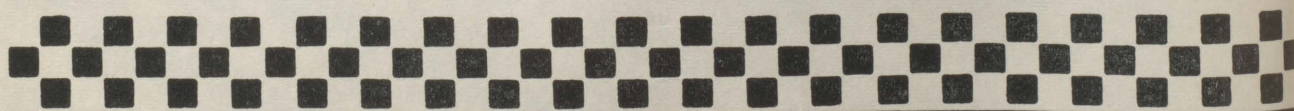
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As we see it

Musings on Christmas, '57

"If Christmas did not exist we should have to invent it". We have been so used to the yearly return of the day that we cannot imagine what it would be like to do without it.

For a cynical few minutes we might wish that we could do away with so much carol singing on the air. We could wish for fewer people on the streets and in the shops when we sally forth to do our Christmas shopping. We could get along with a little less of Santa Claus, who seems to be everywhere.

But there is so much more to the celebration of Christmas than this. There is the remembering of our own wonderment and surprise in the early hours of the day itself; there is the fond recollection of Christmases past that are part of life now. They never fade completely from memory, though the years crowd upon us, and all the Christmases past are pushed farther and farther away into that past. And there is the wonderment and the surprise in the eyes and on the faces of children and grandchildren: something no other day can evoke.

There are the letters we may write that seem only to get themselves written once a year. They do help to keep friendships alive, even round half the globe. There are the letters we receive, and the greetings from the most unexpected quarters. There are the family gatherings which only seem to happen in the season of Christmas.

There is even some time in the midst of it all for

some reading. It is good to see that books of all sorts are among the gifts-most-likely-to-be-bought, and not least for children. Our newer forms of mechanical entertainment have not entirely destroyed the urge to read. We still want to be alone for an hour or so with a choice spirit of our own or of another age. Some of our own finest memories of Christmas past are of the hours so spent, miles away and years ago, inspired by the magic of print.

All of this we would have to forego if there were no Christmas. But it is not likely that any attempt to do away with Christmas will succeed, though the attempt was made, they tell us, in Puritan New England in days now gone by. No, we will not legislate Christmas out of existence. It will not be done away with by any overt action, by law or decree.

But it could wither away. It could wither away if we will think of it only as a time for family parties and for games and for letters and gifts. Pagans, too, can do just this; have fun and write letters and give gifts, and miss the point of it all. They cannot enter into the real meaning of the day and the season. That meaning could wither away — it has for many — it has become overladen with so many other things.

So we might lose Christmas . . . How odd to think, then, that we might have to invent Christmas if it did not exist . . .

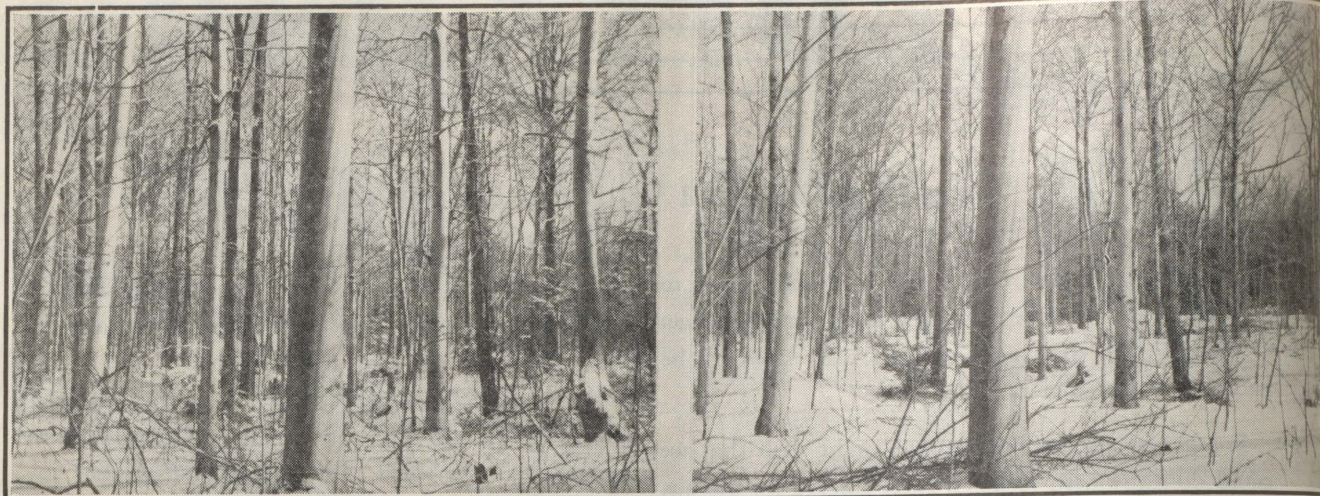
— *Contributed.*

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On the left is shown a hardwood woodlot before thinning. On the right is the same woodlot after it had been thinned and about one-third of the wood had been removed. Note the reduction of beech, and the improved spacing and quality of the trees left for the next cut, which should be made in ten years.

Farm Your Woodlot

**A woodlot is a silently-working factory
that must not be shut down by leaving its production unharvested.**

By A. R. C. Jones

I HAVEN'T had an axe in my woodlot for fifty years, except to cut down and remove dead trees." This boast is often made by farmers who pride themselves on the way they look after their woodlots. Few realize that such a proud boast actually reveals a lack of knowledge about woodlot management.

Proper woodlot management calls for an annual cutting of mature trees. This will permit younger trees to take over before they become damaged and deformed by the competition for light with their older neighbours.

No two woodlots are alike, but common to them all is their capacity to grow and put on new wood. Every woodlot is a dynamic wood-producing factory, turning out new wood at a rate that may vary from a fifth to three-quarters of a cord per acre annually. A woodlot will not improve if its growth accumulation is left uncut.

"Wise use," a term often used to define conservation, must also be applied to the wood produced in our woodlots. In any forested area seedlings come in and grow to maturity, and unless harvested, eventually die and are replaced.

The mature wood growing in your woodlot is needed by the nation and the income from the sale of this wood can be a worthwhile addition to farm income. Plan on harvesting the allowable cut for your woodlot.

What is the Allowable Cut?

A healthy, vigorous, well-managed, hardwood woodlot can produce up to a cord of new wood per acre per year. Unmanaged and uncut woodlots seldom produce more than a fifth to half a cord. The allowable yearly cut on a 30-acre bush, which is growing at the rate of half a cord, would thus be 15 cords. This 15 cords should be cut from approximately 3 acres, so that at the rate of 3 acres cut-over per year, 10 years elapse before another cut is made from the same acreage. If this harvesting is properly carried out, and the denser young stands thinned out so as to favour the growth of the straighter, sounder and better species (depending on local markets), this yield of 15 cords can be sustained indefinitely. Too severe a cut on any acre would deplete the reserve of wood known as forest capital, so that several decades may have to pass before another harvest can be made.

When is a Tree Mature?

A tree reaches maturity over a period of 50 to 175 years depending on the species. The poplars, balsam fir, jack pine, grey birch, are the early ones; yellow birch, beech, hard maple and hemlock take 100 years or more to mature. After a tree reaches maturity it gradually declines in growth and value until it is worthless. The woodlot manager's task is to cut these trees at the peak of their wood production. This can take place over a period of 10

to 30 years, which gives him a wide margin of time for harvesting.

Important in woodlot management is the keeping of trees of different sizes. Such a desirable forest is known as an all-aged, or uneven-aged woodlot. As the full-grown trees are harvested in such a forest, the replacements are already there, prepared to take over. This cuts down considerably on the interval between harvest cuttings.

Plantations and forests that have become established after fires or clear-cutting are examples of even-aged woodlots. These are more difficult to manage, as a mature crop only comes into being once every 75 to 100 years, with long gaps between harvests. This is not satisfactory for a farmer who needs a wood supply every year. Selective cutting is needed to turn it into an uneven-aged woodlot.

Selective Cutting

Several measures are required to bring a formerly unmanaged woodlot into a healthy, fast-growing condition. First, it is necessary to make improvement cuttings to ease the struggle for existence that is constantly taking place in the woods. Improvement cuttings fall into two classes — weedings and thinnings. Weedings apply to trees in the sapling stage, whereas thinnings apply to woods in the pole-size, (4" to 10" on the stump).

A good woodlot manager should see that: imperfect specimens, that frequently survive more tenaciously than their better-formed neighbours are removed; that undesirable weed species are cut out; that future crop trees are given more space to grow on the sites favourable for their best development. Pines grow well on sandy, dry soils, as do red oak and beech; on the moist, loamy soils, the maples, ash, basswood, yellow birch, and the spruces develop well; whereas on wet sites, species such as tamarack, cedar and black spruce, and elm, soft maple and black ash survive and make reasonable growth.

The general effect of these improvement practices is to improve the growth rate, hasten the time for the harvest cutting, and to help young seedlings become established.

Thinnings should be carried out at intervals of at least 5 years and up to 10. Evidence of the need for thinnings in woodlots are:

- the presence of many dead and dying trees;
- a very slow growth rate which can be calculated by observing the yearly leader length, or the reduced size of the annual rings at the edge of cut stumps, inside the bark;
- less than 40% of the length of the tree is green crown;
- a high number of diseased and poorly formed trees in the stand;
- a large proportion of interlocking tree crowns.

Once weedings and thinnings have advanced the growth rate and improved the quality of the stand, harvest cutting should follow. Thinning for pulpwood and harvest cutting



Don't do this! Devastation or clear cutting is bad management. There will be no crop from this area for another fifty years.

of sawlogs for lumber and veneer can be done at the same time. In hardwood or mixed hardwood and softwood woodlots, not more than one-third of the volume of the standing timber should be removed at any one cutting. The trees to be cut should be selected so as to favour future sawlog and veneer-quality stems for later cuts and so increase the income from each wooded acre. If the harvest cut is heavier than one-third, the openings created will allow weed growth — raspberries, hawthorn and the undesirable poplar and grey birch — to seed in, choking out the preferred, more shade-loving, valuable tree species.

Trees are a crop just as surely as are all the agricultural crops, and production costs are low. But, in order to maintain a continuous production of wood, it is essential to protect our woodlots from such destructive agencies as grazing, fire, insect and disease, wind and wasteful cutting. All these protection measures should be included in any programme of woodland management.

The Future Demand

In the United States the use of hardwood pulp has increased half a million cords from 3.5 million cords annually in 1952 to 4 million in 1957. Reliable predictions are that in less than 25 years over 9 million cords of hardwood for pulp will be used by our neighbour. This rapidly expanding use of a low-grade wood product will also continue in Eastern Canada, which further emphasizes the growing importance of the tree crop and the need for better practices on farm-forest land.

Farm woodlots make up one-third of the average Quebec farm. This important part of the farm has not been made to pay for itself in the past but with proper management it can play an important role in farm income in the future.

Review and Outlook

By William E. Haviland

ALTHOUGH cash farm income in 1957 may not differ much from last year, net farm income is lower, due to the continuing rise in expenses. Price parity (prices received by farmers in relation to prices paid for what they need) may also reach the lowest point in several years.

Prices of animal products generally were firm through to August and dairy products continued strong, but grain prices slipped badly. There were rises in the prices of commodities and services bought by farmers for production and living. Farm wage rates reached a new peak this year, but this was offset by the decline in numbers of paid farm labour. The total feed bill will be smaller this year because feed prices were lower. Farm equipment sales are likely to be lower, but the sales of fertilizers and pesticides will be up again this year.

There was a substantial decline this year in exports of agricultural products, especially grains.

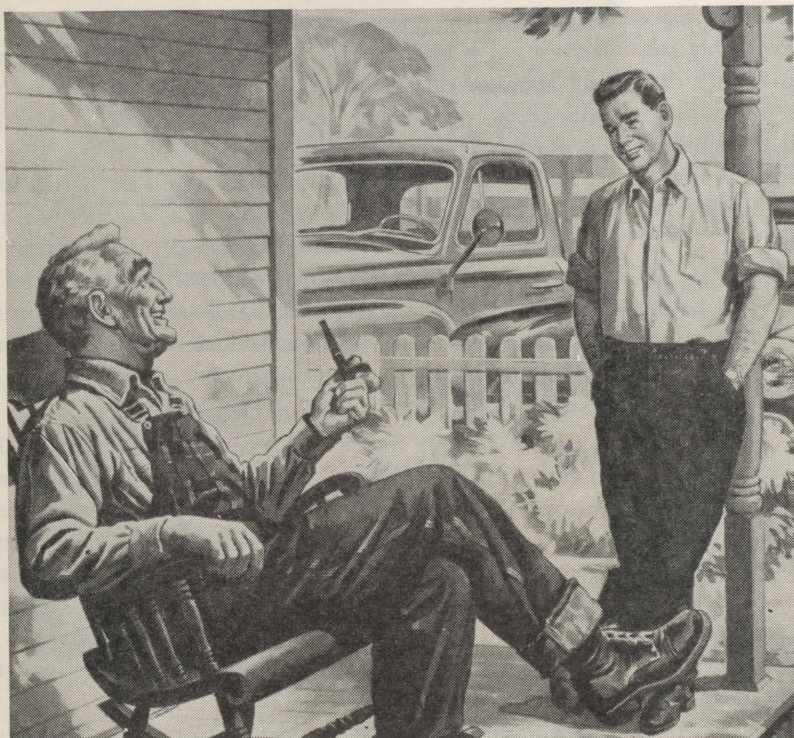
The acreage, yield and price of wheat were all down this year. The cutback in planting, plus a sharply reduced yield per acre, resulted in nearly a 200 million bushel drop from last year's crop of 573 million bushels.

The production of coarse grains is also much reduced this year. In spite of a smaller crop of oats, there are large stocks because of the carryover from last year. Exports of oats increased, but prices are down.

Barley production is down, and the rye crop is up, but prices of barley and rye slipped. The acreage and production of mixed grains are down this year, due to a large drop in Ontario, the major producing province.

Final cash income from livestock and livestock products this year may be above that in 1956, but there was reason for doubting this at the time of writing. Hog marketings were down from last year, and exports of hogs and pork were a long way down. Hog prices held well up until October, but the drop since then has been substantial. This may be more than the usual seasonal dip; so hog prices may deteriorate further throughout 1958.

Net cattle marketings are up about 5% over last year, and cattle and beef exports are well up. The U.S. beef market has been stronger than ours. Lower Canadian prices than last year have tended to offset the heavier cattle marketings. Prices are due for an upward cyclical swing.




Front Porch Professor

One way to find the best tractor tire is to try out each brand for yourself. But the trial and error system is pretty inefficient and expensive.

We suggest you ask the man who's been farming all his life. Find out what brand of tractor tire he prefers over all others.

He'll tell you Goodyear Super Sure-Grips will do the same work in less time than other brands—or more work in equal time. Obviously, the tires preferred by most Canadian farmers are the tires for you to buy.

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however. At any rate, with the U.S. market likely to remain strong due to a lower inventory of cattle there, our beef cattle prices in 1958 should register gains.

Veal calf marketings and prices have increased slightly compared with 1956, and since September there has been a seasonal firming of prices. Sheep and lamb marketing are up a little this year compared with 1956, but cold storage stocks are also up. Prices for good lambs have not shown any consistent pattern of divergence from last year. But because of a premium over U.S. prices, Canada has imported more lambs.

Farm cash income from poultry and eggs is down from last year's figure, due to lower prices. Numbers of poultry on farms were well up over last year. Excess supplies of eggs, especially in the West, prompted the government to invoke wider price supports. Stocks of poultry in cold storage, which had reached high levels at the end of 1956, remained high throughout 1957. On July 1957, the new government agreed to support turkey and fowl prices, and also imposed import embargoes. Prices then firmed.

The review of dairying in 1957 is exceptionally bright. Farm income from dairying is definitely higher than in 1956, due to higher prices. In September, for example, prices paid to farmers for fluid milk were higher than a year earlier in all major cities excepting Vancouver. Prices of dairy products were also up. Feed prices were lower.

Total milk production this year is only slightly above last year, but fluid milk and cream sales are up and butter production and sales are down. Butter stocks are a way down for a change (27% lower on October 1), and prices are up. There have been no butter exports since January. In order not to deplete its butter stocks, the Prices Support Board raised its selling price to 63¢ per pound.

The production of cheddar cheese, evaporated milk and skim milk powder is up, but the output of process cheese, condensed whole milk, whole milk powder and casein is down. The federal-provincial price support on cheddar cheese in Ontario was raised 1¢ per pound, and an embargo was imposed on imports. Consumption has not kept pace with production, and stocks of cheddar cheese are well above normal.

The production of skim milk powder also jumped in response to the price support extended in March. With fluid milk prices rising, the consumption of skim milk powder also rose. Nevertheless, such has been the rise in output that stocks of skim milk powder (mainly to the account of the Prices Support Board) are more than double their normal for this time of year. A check had to be placed on imports. The temptation to dump our stocks on the world market will be hard to resist.

The cash income situation for fruits and vegetables is not yet clear. Production is up, but the net effect of changes in prices of the various items is in doubt. The total apple crop is up over 1956, but this was due mainly to a much bigger crop in B.C. Apple production in Nova

Scotia, Quebec and Ontario was down. Apple exports were down and processed stocks were up over last year. Apple prices are lower this season, excepting for McIntosh in Quebec. Raspberry production recovered only partially this year. The strawberry crop declined in 1956 and it dropped still further this year. One of the last actions of the outgoing Liberal administration in June was to impose a price-equalizing duty on imported strawberries. There was a small crop of blueberries this year.

About 311,000 acres of potatoes were planted this year compared with 312,500 last year, and the size of the crop produced this year decreased more than in proportion because the yield per acre was less. The onion acreage was about the same as last year, and the acreages in carrots and in beans, corn, peas and tomatoes for processing increased. Because of adverse weather, however, the packs of corn and tomatoes are expected to be smaller than last year. The stocks of frozen vegetables at mid-year were much larger than in 1956. Honey production is larger this year and prices are holding.

Summing up, we can say that dairying and hog raising were the two bright spots in a generally depressed agriculture this year. Dairying should do well again next year, but hog prices will be down. The poultry and egg producers should have a better year in 1958, and beef prices may begin their recovery.

The economic situation in Canada bears close watching, however. If its present state of indecision were to deteriorate into a recession, harder times would lie ahead for farming.

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Farm Forum News & Views

By L. G. Young

The cost-price squeeze — that's what Quebec Farm Forums think is the greatest problem in farming today. As the Bulwer Forum said, "Dairy farming is the type of farming most strongly represented in this area. The forum feels that the basic problem in dairying is the unsatisfactory relation between costs and price. This in turn aggravates secondary problems of breeding, selection, pastures and management." The Farm Forums were discussing their most fundamental problem in connection with their particular type of farming, a question of the broadcast on National Farm Policy.

Lack of income due to too low prices is the important problem confronting 9 groups. Marketing problems worry 12 forums. Half these agreed with Trout River in Huntingdon that "the most fundamental problem is surplus milk." The other six forums are of the opinion poor methods of marketing are the basic problems. The same number believe fluctuations in the price of farm produce to be their basic headache, while six more are concerned about lack of available farm credit to suit their needs. Lack of farm labour was mentioned by 12 forums as being a serious problem. However, 8 thought that the farm labour shortage is a secondary problem caused by the inability of farmers to pay wages which can compete with the wages paid by industry.

A national farm policy which would cure all the ills of agriculture would be difficult to formulate according to the forums. They suggested that the government might use protective tariffs to keep cheap foreign produce off the Canadian markets, could provide farm credit more suited to their needs, could help with marketing problems, and could use price supports to prevent farm prices declining to unreasonably low levels in times of small surpluses. Farmers themselves, they agreed, should organize more strongly for self-help, and should try to lower their cost of production.

Farm Credit Discussion

Most groups agreed that the amount of capital needed to farm in their area would vary but suggested \$15,000 as a minimum and \$25,000 as the maximum. A few said that they could start farming for less than \$15,000 and 2 mentioned \$40,000 or more would be required where they live. According to Kingscroft in Stanstead, \$15,000 is needed to buy a 100 acre farm, ordinary grade livestock and farm machinery in fair shape. Over \$20,000 would be needed for a 200 acre farm. These figures fluctuate for different farms, depending on the locality, amount of arable land, amount of timber, etc."

Of the needed capital, Dunkin in Brome thinks 75% should be available in the form of credit and 14 groups agreed with them. Again, not all the forums agreed and some believed that 75% of the needed capital is too much credit; others that more than 75% is needed.

Most of the groups think dealer credit is neither satisfactory nor economical. But, as Frost Village remarked, "It is hard to get credit at a bank without security. The majority of our members think using credit is not a good way of doing business. And it is not economical."

What about supervised credit? 13 forums believed it would be helpful and should be welcomed. 12 say efficient supervision is needed. "Supervised government credit is a very good idea," reply the Ives' Hill & Drapers'

Corner Forum. However, some of the groups think supervised credit would be good if the supervisors are experienced and practical and if politics are kept out of it. A few didn't favour the idea at all.

A New Look in Farm Machinery

This was the last topic of the November series. Machines are needed which can easily be converted to do more jobs according to the forums. Suggested new machines needed are:

- (1) something to clean out small ditches and rigoles,
- (2) a machine that will pick stones,
- (3) hydraulic equipment which would take the heavy lifting out of farm work.

Apart from these suggestions, most of the groups agreed any machinery they needed could be bought, provided the farmer could afford it.

(Continued on page 10)



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Aberdeen Angus Highlights

Officers and directors of the Quebec Aberdeen Angus Association for the coming year were elected at the annual meeting of the Association, held at Sherbrooke during the week of the Winter Fair. Bruce McKellar replaced Bob Laberge as president, E. G. Smith became vice-president, and Bob Laberge took over the duties of secretary-treasurer. Directors elected were J. Mosher, L. H. Hamilton, P. Payeur, Chas. Graham, William Brass, Adrien Morin and L. T. Porter.

Reviewing the achievements of the past year, it was noted that the local Association's share of the Quebec Beef Cattle Association's grant had been used to support fairs where Angus cattle are shown. During the year the first production sale had been held, and though it had not proved to be too successful, it was thought that better results might have been secured if the sale had been held at a different time. These sales will only be successful if they are well supported by the breeders themselves. The question of the best place and time for a similar sale next

year was discussed at some length, and finally the directors were empowered to make the decision.

Some highlights of 1956 had been the capture of both grand and reserve championships at the Sherbrooke Winter Fair; a record price at the steer sale at the Salon of Agriculture, where the champion Angus received nationwide television publicity; and the excellent attendance of Angus exhibitors at regional local fairs.

The Association is trying to have a permanent director from the Province of Quebec named to the Canadian Association. In order to assure adequate judging at local fairs, it was decided that a list of competent judges should be prepared and forwarded to fair boards, and it was further agreed that financial assistance would be made available, where necessary, to meet the expenses of appointing a judge for the judging of Aberdeen Angus classes. A final suggestion was that all breeders be contacted in the spring of 1958 to see if it would be possible to make up an all-Quebec exhibit for the Royal Winter Fair.

To Improve Our Fairs

The Quebec Exhibitions Association has, up until this fall, been composed of officers of the A and B class fairs only. But it has recently opened its membership to include executives of any fair held in the province, and as a result the annual meeting of the association, held in Quebec late this fall, was attended by representatives of 10 exhibition boards. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Vincent Lanouette of Victoriaville, the President of the Association, who was re-elected for another term at the close of the meeting. Jean Alarie of Three Rivers is now vice-president and the duties of secretary are borne by A. D. Normandeau.

During the meeting an appeal was made to the Quebec Pure Bred Breeders' Society, the Hog Breeders' Society, the Horse Breeders' Society and the Junior Committee to examine and, if possible, revise their programmes so as to make the livestock part of the fairs more interesting, for the Association has taken note of the fact there is a marked lessening of interest, on the part of the general

public, in the purely agricultural side of our fairs and exhibitions.

Discussion at the meeting touched on a variety of ways to improve the fair programmes throughout the Province, and to achieve some degree of uniformity. Among the subjects examined were the possibility of uniform prize lists; grants toward the cost of transporting exhibits to and from the fair grounds; choice of judges; some way of persuading more people to watch the livestock judging; whether conformation or production records should be the criterion judging classes of livestock; the value of the group classes in the prize list; publicity, etc.

Ways of making exhibitions more attractive to the young people also entered the discussions. One suggestion was made that the juniors at a fair be accommodated in camps of their own. (Not all fair grounds possess accommodation for 4-H club members such as is found at Sherbrooke). And one decision was made; that square dance competitions, which would be under the patronage of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, be approved by the Association.

Turkey Breeders Take Stock

The Federal import controls on turkey meat from the United States, imposed last July, were the subject of most of the discussion at the annual meeting of the Quebec Turkey Breeders' Association, held in Three Rivers the middle of November. The members agreed that this was the most important happening of the year, so far as turkey breeders were concerned, and they were relieved to be told that the delegation which met Minister of Agriculture Harkness at the end of October had been assured that the controls would remain in effect as long as necessary, that is to say, as long as Canadian production, and stocks in storage, remain sufficient to supply the needs of the Canadian market.

Commenting on this legislation, Mr. Hermann Dumaine, a director of the Association and vice-president of the Canadian Turkey Federation, pointed out that this is a challenge to Canadian breeders to work out realistic breeding programmes that would keep the market supplied at all times without building up dangerous surplus stocks.

The Association has a membership of about 450, drawn from turkey breeders throughout the province. The Hon. Patrice Tarif is president and the vice-president is Guy Boucher of St. Hilaire. Members of the Board of Directors include Mrs. D. Catto, Dewittville, Martial Tardif, Ste. Louise, Hermann Dumaine, St. Barthelemy, J. Robert, St. Arnaud, Batiscan, and Michel Perron, Chateau Richer. J. B. Roy, secretary-manager of the Cooperative Agricole du Quebec is the secretary. All these officers were re-elected for another term by the 100 members who attended the annual meeting.

How Farm Loans Were Spent

This year marks the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau, which has in that time made some \$150,000,000 available in loans

to farmers in this province. During 1956 total loans amounted to \$13,528,400. It is interesting to see how this money has been used.

Farmers borrowed \$8,645,400, or 63.9% of the total, to help establish their sons on farms of their own. \$289,800 or 2.1% went to bring more land under cultivation. Major repairs to buildings accounted for \$1,649,635, or 12.2%. For various improvements, such as installation of electric power, running water, for drainage, bulldozing etc, they borrowed \$348,470 or 2.6%. Loans for re-organizations of farms amounted to \$911,175, or 6.7% and \$1,683,920, or 12.5%, went to consolidation of debts.

To Continue Grant For Sap Bucket Exchange

Farmers who want to exchange their old-style sap buckets for aluminum ones may still claim a grant from the Department of Agriculture. Although the agreement which has been in force for a number of years, whereby the Federal and the Provincial governments each paid one-third of the cost of the exchange expired last spring, the Minister has announced that Quebec's one-third share will continue to be offered.

No time should be lost in getting requests for this assistance to Mr. Jules Methot, Director of the Maple Products Division.

Authorities of the Department are convinced that the increased number of aluminum buckets in use in Quebec has had a lot to do with the steady improvement in grade of Quebec syrup during the past ten years or so, and especially with the reduction in lead content. The old-style buckets with soldered seams permit an appreciable amount of lead to dissolve into the sap.

Quebec produces 85% of all maple syrup and sugar made in Canada, and brings a cash income of something like eight million dollars to local farmers.

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Quebec Market Gardeners Meet

"Production is not the main problem of Quebec market gardeners," said Minister of Agriculture Barre at the annual meeting of the Quebec Market Gardeners' Association last month. "The most pressing problems are those of distribution and storage. Your agronomes need not be asked to show you how to produce more vegetables; what we need it to learn how to make our work more effective. Great advances in production have been made in the last few years, even to the extent that markets have become flooded at times. The big problem is how to dispose of our produce—and for that we need storage houses and accessible markets."

Mr. Barre went on to point out that Quebec farmers, who grow their crops under rather difficult climatic conditions, have to compete against imported products grown by farmers who do not have all our vagaries of weather to contend with. He felt it only just that our market

gardeners should enjoy tariff protection which would at least place them on an equal footing with these competitors.

Among resolutions adopted by the meeting was one asking the Provincial Department of Agriculture to amend the system of grants for drainage to permit a grant for machine laying of tile drains. Another asked for the abolition of the 10% tax on cut flowers. And, reflecting the "adverse conditions" under which some farmers operate, the government was asked to establish a bounty on wildcats, which damage fields of sweet corn in some parts of the province.

Re-elected president of the Association for another term was David Moisan of Champigny, and the other officers and directors enjoyed the same expression of confidence. Vice-president is David Drouin and Henri Jeaneret is secretary.

Beet Production Up

More growers, more acreage and more beets summarize the sugar beet picture in Quebec during 1957. Enjoying better growing conditions than prevailed last year, 1,104 growers produced 75,800 tons on 6,020 acres for an average yield of 12.6 tons to the acre, the highest figure ever attained in Quebec, and well above last year's average of 9.7 tons.

Included in the average are the figures from some of the high-yielding sections; St. Hyacinthe County, for example, had 13.26 tons, and Vaudreuil had 15.31 tons.

Agricultural Merit

At the present time, in the Province of Quebec, 4,432 individuals hold decorations and titles of the Order of Agricultural Merit. There are 1,785 Knights (bronze medals), 2,399 Officers (silver medals), and 248 Commanders, a class which includes gold medal winners and those who, though not professional farmers, have been honoured for their contributions to agriculture in this province.

P. E. Roy Passes

A former member of the staff of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Pierre Emile Roy, passed away at his home in Granby recently.

Mr. Roy, a former chief of the Agricultural Machinery Division of the Department, has in recent years been the farm machinery expert of the Granby Agricultural Cooperative. A graduate of Oka who took specialized studies in agricultural engineering at Macdonald College after graduation, Mr. Roy was an active member of the Corp-

oration des Agronomes, serving the organization as chairman of the scholarships committee, as a member of the examining committee, and as director of the Quebec, Montreal, Eastern Townships and St. Hyacinthe branches.

Quebec Plowman For World Match



Allen Hammond of Lachute, along with Joseph Tran of Claremont, Ont. will represent Canada at the World Plowing Match which is to be held next fall at Frankfort in Germany.

Mr. Hammond, plowing in the Provincial Match at St. Benoit in October, won the right to represent Quebec in the National Match, and at this match, held at Simcoe, Ont. he defeated the best plowmen of seven provinces to win a place on Canada's team.

Our photo of Mr. Hammond was taken during the St. Benoit match.

Dear Readers:

Christmas trees, the last crop of the year, have been harvested and it proved to be very profitable. Returns would have been even better except for the very fast rate of growth (over two feet in one summer) which left them with rather spindly tops. The demand in this trade gets bigger every year. It is said that in this part of the world the trade began over a hundred years ago when a farmer took a load of "green truck," as his wife called it, down the Hudson to New York. The returns were so rewarding that she was in favour of trying again the next year; and the neighbours soon started selling trees too. Now the demand even takes in our own pasture!

What is the best part of the Christmas to you? We think of having the family all gather around in the kitchen, each with his or her own special secret, helping to make the Christmas wreath, or helping Fred paint some of his woodcraft. Or the night we dip the chocolates and crack the butter-nuts for the maple fudge; or the community tree; the special church services; the parties and the singing of the old carols — yes, Christmas is a family time.

As we listen to the Christmas story we remember that Mary and Joseph, blessed by the birth of Jesus, at last were a family — the first family to know the exceeding love of Jesus which reaches out to this Christmas season of 1957. Do we have time to stop and revel in its beauty enough to guide us in the path of righteousness for yet another year?

Things that are past: the winning of the Nobel Peace Prize by Lester Pearson for his efforts to carry out the great message of peace. Steps farmers have taken to organize and present their problems to the public. Our neighbour, Alan Hammond of Lacchute winning a place on Canada's team to the International Plowing Match in Germany.

And in the year to come we will continue our efforts to organize Farmers' Association and producer groups so that Quebec farmers may

be among the best, thus enabling us to return fertility to the soil through extra income spent for lime, fertilizers and humus. And let us never neglect an opportunity to prove that Canadians are a peace-loving nation.

Well, the Christmas pudding is boiling over, so here's hoping that Santa leaves a delicious Quebec apple in the toe of your stocking.

Season's Greetings,

Wally

Farm Forum (Continued from page 6)

What changes should be made to improve the machinery you are now using? 35 suggestions were offered. Mansonville in Brome gave a typical answer. "We think machinery and parts should be standardized. As an example — mower guards and sections. Sections of different companies are almost identical but still won't fit. Some companies supply a dozen different sizes of the same thing. There is a possibility of improvement in milking machines and systems."

11 forums agree that parts should be standardized. 6 think that better quality, better steel, would be an improvement. The same number suggest that attachments, hook-ups, and hitches should be simplified and 4 believe that all tractors should have a standard three-point hydraulic hitch. A few suggest that all machines should be tested by a special group for performance and efficiency.

Forum Whisperings

The Farm Forums got off to a good start this year. A total of 5 new ones reported on the first series and five others still hadn't met by the first fourth night but were planning to later. Quite a few reported that they expected to have more members this year.



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230-56



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*and to matters of interest to them
Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes*

Holiday Thoughts

By Nellie A. Parsons

When you read this, Christmas will have come and gone, slipped away into the casket of memories to join those of others past. The month of December with its cold, snow, and dark long nights, might be a dreary time if it were not high-lighted by this most joyous of all our festivals; with its thrills and excitement, its feasting, gift giving and happy re-unions. Apart from the significance of the birthday it celebrates, Christmas Day is sacred to the home and the ones we love best. It concerns the simplest things of life; sincerity, faith, love, sharing and goodwill. In short, it is, as David Crayson refers to it in one of his stories, "a day of pleasant bread."

In the days that follow, when time is running out for the old year, it offers an invitation for one to relax and consider in retrospect the events and achievements of the year so nearly over. It is a fitting time to make those New Year resolutions, notwithstanding those who decry and scoff at the idea. The fact that one feels the need is evidence of an awareness of weakness and failures and an earnest desire for improvement. And what if a resolution made in good faith does get broken, we can always pick up the pieces and make a fresh start.

A young girl from India, visiting in this country, was asked to give her impressions of our way of life. In reply she said she felt that we, as a people, were always in such a feverish pursuit of something bigger and better that we do not take time to enjoy the things we have. And it is quite likely that in our continual striving for more and better things we overlook the little joys that come to us every day in varied forms, that make up the rich harmony of our lives without realizing their worth, until by some mischance they are taken from us.

It seems to me that we, as members of the Women's Institute, and home-makers should strive to learn the art of gracious living, making the home a place where our family likes to be, not only at the holiday season but all the year round. A good book is an enduring joy, the strains of great symphony, the song of a bird, the glory of the sunset, the majesty of the stars in the "infinite meadows of heaven," the laughter of children, the smile of a friend, all these and many more such wonders come to us if we have the eyes to see and the ears to hear.

In my outline for this year I spoke of this art of "gracious living." I went on to say it is in the home that the seeds of good citizenship are sown and these happy associations are what make life worth living, and form the background of our Canadian culture and traditions. Perhaps this will bear repetition here, as we stand again at

the threshold of another year. In a world harassed by perplexities, anxieties and fear, may we be granted the courage and resolution to do with wisdom and understanding that which is required of us, gathering up and savoring the bits and pieces of joy that come our way to make this year a truly glad and happy one. As a fitting closing I quote these lines by Claire Ritchie:

*Stand still to watch the flight of birds
Across the tender evening sky.
Read once again the lovely words
Of singers from the years gone by.
Spare from your life of busy days
A little time to look for these —
A young moon's silver; golden rays
When sunset flames behind the trees.
Let not life's exquisite small things
Pass all unnoticed; for the mind
Fashions from Beauty shining wings
With which to leave earth's care behind.*

President's Message

Dear Fellow-Members of the Quebec Women's Institutes:

Having visited Bethlehem on my recent world tour, I find in the coming of Christmas Season a special significance. It looks exactly as it does on our Christmas cards, and it was a great thrill to really be in that spot, and to visit the Manger, in which, according to tradition, Jesus was born. On this, the anniversary of that birth, may the kindness that so often grows cold, or is forgotten along the troubled paths we tread, be renewed in every heart.

The real spirit of Christmas is needed now more than ever to combat the selfishnesses and injustices that are stirring many to discontent, and even to despair. It is but required that humanity shall seek out, in very truth, the meaning of that Life that began when the angels sang their gladsome tidings over Bethlehem-town, on that first sacred day.

We need to recall the sweet significances and the hallowed memories that are inseparable from this anniversary. Let us hope that the bells that so joyously proclaim anew the message of peace and goodwill may reach to hearts attuned to entry of all the precious sentiments that are holy at this time.

*"It isn't far to Bethlehem-town —
It's anywhere that Christ comes down
And finds in people's friendly face
A welcome and abiding place;
The road to Bethlehem runs right through
The homes of folks like me and you."*

So here's a warm handclasp, a hearty greeting, and may the crowning benediction of each day to come be "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men!"

ANNE M. HARVEY

President, Quebec Women's Institutes.

Some Highlights Of The National Convention



About the busiest spot at the convention was the registration desk, manned by capable volunteers from the Ontario Women's Institute. About four hundred delegates registered, and the questions and answers flew thick and fast before everyone was signed up for the various functions—banquet, luncheon, fashion show, etc. The top photo at the left shows the busy scene.

At the top right is shown the Quebec display; one of many that lined both sides of Peacock Alley at the Chateau Laurier. This one featured weaving, hooked rugs and murals, and wood carvings. The displays of individual provinces, all of which contained beautiful samples of local crafts, lined one side of the corridor. On the other were displays of Tweesmuir articles from all provinces.

In the photo Mrs. LeBaron discusses the display with representatives from East and West. Mrs. H. Laird of Kensington, P.E.I., Editor of Federated News, is at the left, and in the centre is Mrs. P. Douglas of Whaletown, B.C., the FWIC Public Relations chairman.

The first picture below shows some of the government officials who were present at the opening of the convention to make an impressive welcome for the FWIC. From left to right they are Prime Minister John Diefenbaker;



Mrs. John Rose, FWIC vice-president; Senator Cairine Wilson, who is vice-patroness for the FWIC; the National President, Mrs. J. W. Adams; Mrs. Diefenbaker; Dr. J. G. Taggart, of the Canada Department of Agriculture; and George Helms, Mayor of Ottawa.

Others who took part in the opening ceremonies but were not available for the photo were Hon. W. A. Gooch, fellow, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and Secretary of State Ellen Fairclough, who spoke later on "Your Citizenship."

The last picture shows Senator Cairine Wilson (extreme right) just after making presentations of the Tweesmuir Cups to representatives of the winning branches. In Handicrafts, the winning branch was Summerland, B.C., and the award was accepted on behalf of the branch by Mrs. Gordon Ritchie, second from left. Next to her is Mrs. W. R. Ford of the Coutts, Alta., branch, which won the history contests. For painting the award went to the Keene, Ont., branch, and the cup was presented to Mrs. Ross Armitage. The interested onlooker on the extreme left of the photo is Mrs. Adams, the National President.





Madame President

The newly-elected FWIC President is Mrs. Keith Rand, of Port Williams, N.S. A farmer's daughter and now a farmer's wife with a son and a daughter, both of whom are members of their home 4-H Club, Mrs. Rand brings both tradition and experience to her new post. Her mother was one of the first members of the Wolfville, N.S. branch, and she herself has served the W.I. at all levels, having been successively local, district and provincial president. She has been a national vice-president for the past two terms.

Card of Thanks

Listed here are the many Institutes, County and Branch, to whom our president, Mrs. Harvey, wishes to say a most sincere "thank you" for their expressions of sympathy. As it would be impossible to acknowledge each one individually she hopes all will take this as a personal message of her appreciation of their thought for her at this time.

County: Argenteuil, Brome, Compton, Gatineau, Megantic, Missisquoi, Pontiac, Richmond, Shefford, Sherbrooke.
Branches: Abbotsford, Arundel, Aubrey-Riverfield, Austin, Aylmer East, Beebe, Beechgrove, Belvidere, Breckenridge, Brompton Road, Bury, Cowansville, Denison's Mills, Dundee, Dunham, Eardley, East Clifton, Fordyce, Granby Hill, Granby West, Gore, Harwood, Hatley, Knowlton's Landing, Lakeview, Lennoxville, Lochaber, Melbourne Ridge, Minton, North Hatley, Pioneer, Port Daniel, Rawdon, Rupert, Spooner Pond, Stanbridge East, Sawyerville, Scotstown, Shipton, Ste. Annes, South Bolton, South Roxton, Sutton, Upper Lachute-East End, Waterloo, Warden, Way's Mills, Wright.

And, may I, through this medium thank all the individual members of the Branches (and others) who extended

their sympathy to me. It was deeply appreciated and helped a great deal.

Anne M. Harvey

The Month With The W.I.

The poppy finds place in the programs for November. Many branches assisted with their sale and took part in Remembrance Day ceremonies; some buying wreaths for this purpose. The meaning of the Day was also the theme for many meetings.

The National Convention was another item common to the news. Over 40 Q.W.I. members attended at varying times and periods. Evidently they have been busy telling the story since returning home. Where it could not be first hand reporting, branches have listened to the various broadcasts, which were given from time to time during convention week.

Argenteuil: *Frontier* saw slides of forest lands around the Gulf of Mexico and held a Children's Hallowe'en party. *Jerusalem-Bethany* held a white elephant sale and guessing contest, with a gain of over \$10. Mrs. Harland, a former member of an English W.I. told of the W.I. customs in that country.

Lakefield had an address on Cancer by Dr. MacKimmie and gave a gift to a member in recognition of her help to a needy family. *Pioneer* had a social evening, when old friends got together. They have also had a sale of home-made jams and pickles. *Upper Lachute-East End* discussed a handicraft course and a talk on Citizenship was given by Dr. MacEwan.

Bonaventure: Mrs. Patterson, President Gaspé County W.I. was a guest at this county's fall meeting, bringing greetings from her county. Following the singing of the "Hymn of All Nations," the Bonaventure president, Mrs. MacNair, spoke on Jan Sibelius, the composer of Finlandia—the tune to which this international hymn is sung. *Black Cape* voted \$35 for school prizes, and Miss Caldwell continued her story of her trip to Ceylon. *Grand Cascapedia* had a hat-remodelling course and made plans for a social evening. The branch is taking care of a retarded child and is also helping a blind woman. *Marcel* has assumed full responsibility for the hot-lunch program at the Intermediate School. Final plans were made for two whist parties. *Matapedia* exchanged jellies, jams and pickles at the close of their meeting. A quiz was held and



It is unfortunate that some of the Quebec members had left for home before this picture was taken. Quebec had about forty members at the convention, though some could not stay for the whole time. Those of the Quebec executive who attended may be seen in the front row; starting third from the left, they are Mrs. Ossington, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Ellard and Mrs. LeBaron.



The junior pupils who took part in the school fair in East Clifton. The photo was taken in front of the W.I. hall.

the "Friendly Room Window" decorated in observance of Remembrance Day. *Port Daniel* received a letter of thanks for a gift sent to Ceylon at the time of the ACWW Conference. *Restigouche*, the smallest branch in the county, held a stork shower for one of the members. A donation of \$5 was received from a friend.

Brome: *Abercorn* heard a paper on Publicity and a report of the school fair. *Austin* netted \$49.25 from the sale of a "Mary Maxim sweater" (and a small donation) and around \$12 was made on the paper drive. A charter member was presented with a bouquet of bronze 'mums, the meeting date being her 56th wedding anniversary. *Knowlton's Landing* appointed a committee to prepare for the Christmas Party and held a card party. Members enjoy the TV program, "Cooking Can Be Fun."

Chat-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* entertained the Howick School staff and heard a talk by the principal, Mr. Eric King, on "The Beauty and Enjoyment to be found in Art." This branch has canned 180 tins of apple sauce for the Howick School cafeteria and the Barrie Hospital. A donation of \$350 is promised the hospital, payment spread over a year. *Dundee* heard a talk by Mrs. H. Palmer, Hemmingford, on "Program Planning." Jams and jellies were sent to the Huntingdon Hospital and pot holders sold to raise funds. *Franklin Centre* heard an address by



Wright and Kazabazua Institutes joined the Alymer Farmers' Club for a sight-seeing tour of Ottawa and the Parliament Buildings last summer. The tour was organized by agronomes J. B. Boulais and C. Michaud. The photo was taken on the steps of the Parliament Building.



Here is the Wright W.I. at the summer cottage of two members, Misses Lydia and Pearl McConney, at Thirty-One Mile Lake.

Rev. Canon Dawson, Lacolle, on "History of Franklin and Huntingdon, with their Pioneer Settlers." Their project here is to collect used clothing for children in the Near East and knitting sweaters for the same purpose. African violets were displayed. *Hemmingford* heard a talk about a trip to Gaspé and the Maritimes, accompanied by slides. A quiz and spelling bee were held. *Howick* discussed their scholarship and quilt blocks were on display. *Huntingdon* had a talk and discussion on care of bulbs, root vegetables and house plants. An article was read on difficulties encountered by immigrants. A loan fund of \$100 was set up to further the education of a Huntingdon High School pupil, a special committee is in charge of this. *Ormston* held a food sale and sent jams and jellies to Barrie Hospital. Talks were given on "How Vital is our W.I.," "Citizenship Today," and "Armistice Day."

Compton: *Bury* netted \$70 by catering at a banquet and sponsored the "Shell-out for UNICEF," the children collecting \$65. A radio was presented to a shut-in member and several demonstrations were enjoyed. *East Angus* heard the following papers: "Schools and Pupils," "Being a Good Neighbour," and the "Queen's Visit to the U.S. and Canada." Donations were made of \$10 to the school, hot lunches and another of \$2 to treats and prizes to the children at Hallowe'en. *Sawyerville* saw the Danny Kaye film and collected \$5.50 for UNICEF at the meeting.



Wakefield W.I. sponsored a garden party on the grounds of the Gatineau Memorial Hospital, a project in which they had the help of the Hospital Auxiliaries. The proceeds were used for additional screening curtains and for an adapter for the oxygen crib used for premature babies.



These are members of the Harwood Branch demonstrating some of the results of their hat-making course.

Gaspé: Wakeham received suggestions on "More Fun for our Meetings." Grandmothers were entertained and a contest held. Members received wool for knitting sweaters. Book prizes were given in the school, and \$2 to the pupil in Grade IX for highest standing in mathematics. Sandy Beach netted \$19.25 in talent money and made a contribution to the Service Fund. Plans were made for the Christmas meeting and next year's fair. York also made plans for their Christmas meeting (to be a party) and had a discussion on ways of helping the shut-ins, with something special to be done for one of their members shut in by a lengthy illness. Hallowe'en activities netted \$129, the Service Fund was paid in full, money sent for the foundation Fund and \$10 to the County treasury.

Gatineau: Breckenridge had an address on Education by Miss E. Bronson, Principal South Hull Intermediate school, and the Agricultural Convenor spoke on the value of potatoes in the diet. Eardley heard Mrs. F. Cornu give the history of their W.I. Kazabazua had a reading, "Kitchen Facts and Hints," by the Home Economics Convenor. Wakeview had a panel discussion on retarded children in their county, and made tentative plans to purchase school supplies to help children so they can attend school. Aazaar was held. Lower Eardley celebrated their 4th birthday and put on a skit entitled, "The Long and the Short of It." Rupert had a publicity program, using the film, "Let There Be Light." Other films shown were Stagecoach to the Stars, Ottawa on the River and RCMP Musical Ride. Bulbs were purchased for the cemetery. Wright has appointed a committee to compile a village history for the Tweedsmuir Competition. Jams and jellies were sent to the Gatineau Memorial Hospital and UNICEF cards will be sold. Rev. Walter Asbil was the guest speaker and a contest was held.

Megantic: Iverness packed a 54 pound box of used clothing for the Near East and each member is to bring articles to the next meeting for a layette. Money was given toward school prizes and a \$25 scholarship is to be given to a Grade X pupil going on to Grade XI.

Missisquoi: County sent their president, Mrs. N. Crelmer, to the National Convention. Fordyce had a talk on the United Nations, given by Mrs. G. F. W. Kuhring of Sutton. This branch sponsored the Shell-out for UNICEF and the C.G.I.T. girls, who did the collecting, netted \$51.34. The sum of \$15 was voted to purchase Christmas gifts for the School for Retarded Children, Sherbrooke. Stansbridge East was assisted by the Cubs in their project for UNICEF when \$44.20 was collected at Hallowe'en. Twelve boxes of UNICEF Christmas cards were purchased by members.

Pontiac: Clarendon had a sale of fancy work and aprons. Shawville heard a talk by Miss Weaver, Household Science teacher, also the story of the Willow China pattern with an exhibit of the china. Quyon had a course in leather work. Wyman made plans to get their rink into operation, also for building a cabin for the rink. A collection of canned fruit and jam was made for a neighbour caring for a sick child.

Quebec: Valcartier heard talks on Agriculture and Asian Flu. A euchre party was held and plans made to collect clothing for the Near East.

Richmond: Dennison's Mills had a contest on the Handbook, conducted by the Publicity Convenor. Several boxes of UNICEF Christmas cards were ordered and \$15 voted to the Service Fund. Gore had a demonstration on "Making a Sick Bed" and a reading on "Old Quebec Trail and Homes." The sum of \$10 was donated toward hot school lunches. Melbourne Ridge collected jams, jellies and pickles for the Wales Home and \$28 was voted to the Service Fund. A white elephant sale netted \$11.90 and several members are knitting sweaters for Unitarian relief. Richmond Hill had a cooking class. Sewing and knitting were distributed to members to be made up into garments for the Near East. The county president, Mrs. Robinson, was a guest at this meeting. Richmond YWI sent \$2 to the UNICEF Hallowe'en Shell-out. Miss C. M. Ward, Kingsbury, gave a talk on her trip to the British Isles and Europe. Shipton took out a membership in the United Nations and planned a supper and bingo party. Spooner



Q.W.I. members who remember that popular demonstrator, Evelyn Walker (now Mrs. J. Frank) will be interested in this charming photograph of her four children, taken in their home at Sackville, N.B. From left to right they are Mary Ellen, Peggy, George and Carol Anne.

Pond donated \$10 to needy children's hot lunches at the Richmond High School and collected used clothing for Unitarian Relief. Knitting is being done for the same project.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* reports only the account of the national convention. Their past president, Mrs. Wm. Rayson, was sent as delegate.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* made a donation to the Salvation Army and collected for the Blind Campaign. Two contests were held and final arrangements for food and fancy work sale. A parcel was received from Walton, a New Zealand W.I., which contained their year's program, recipes, a description of their county, their W.I. prayer and a knitted helmet. *Granby West* made plans for a card party and donated soup for children's school lunches. An article was read on "Care of Shock Patients." *South Roxton* held a Thanksgiving Supper and netted \$5.80 from a sale of pickles, jams, etc. Papers were read on "Salute to the Flag," "Facts concerning the Q.W.I." and "Remembrance." *Waterloo-Warden* had an exchange of programs with a New Zealand W.I. The school fair was again sponsored and teachers of the Waterloo High School were entertained, when films were shown. A card party cleared \$17.

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* had an address on Australia by Miss Hadon of that country (Adelaide), who stated the W.I. was the strongest women's group there. Members catered for a banquet for the Sherbrooke Rotary Club and gave a donation to maintain a European child. *Belvidere* has several members who help at the Cancer Clinic. An apron sale was held. *Brompton* had a sale of surprise packages and catered at a supper and a luncheon. A card party was held to aid UNICEF. Articles read were: "Nobel Peace Prize," and "W.I. Commemoration Stamp." *Lennoxville* held a rummage sale, donated \$14 toward school fair prizes, sent 25 knitted squares to WVS and gave out apple recipe booklets. A talk on the W.I. in South Africa and Australia was given. *Milby* had a visit from the county president, Miss Smith. Vegetables were collected for the Sherbrooke Salvation Army and bedding and towels for the Grace Christian Home at Huntingville. The title of a paper was "Does it Pay to be Calm, Serene, Gentle"? (Quote from Creed).

Stanstead: *Beebe* entertained the teachers of their local school and two from the Sunnyside School, when the principal of the latter gave an address on "Changing Trends in Education." *Hatley Centre* reports three new members. A food sale has been held. *Minton* held a memory contest and sold remnants. *North Hatley* heard a report of the school fair and received an invitation to the local Home and School Association. *Way's Mills* heard articles on "Diabetes," and "How to Keep Nylon White."

Vaudreuil: *Harwood* held a card party, sent \$30 to the Service Fund, and collected cancer dressings. The Harwood Singers entertained the branch with a repetition of the songs given at the FWIC Convention. A quiz was enjoyed.

County Awards



Miss Reid

In Compton County, the C. D. French Memorial Bursary has been awarded to Miss Sylvia MacLeod, a pupil at Bury High School. Miss MacLeod entered the September class at the School of Nursing in the Sherbrooke Hospital.

In the same County, the W.I. bursary has been won by Miss Lois Gilbert, East Clifton, who attended the Sawyerville High School. She has entered the Macdonald College School for Teachers.

Miss Alison Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reid, Huntingdon, won the Chat-Huntingdon County W.I. Scholarship. Miss Reid has the highest total marks of all applicants for the award, has entered the School of Household Science at Macdonald College.

The Honour Roll



The County of Chateaugay has lost a valued member of the Women's Institute.

Mrs. Alfred Greig, shown with Mr. Greig on their 50th wedding anniversary, had been a faithful member of Howick W.I. for the last 36 years, and contributed much to the Institute, having very capably filled the office of Secretary for 17 years. She was absent from only one meeting during that time.

She was always ready and willing to do her part in any of its activities and any task undertaken was ably carried out.

Her sudden death cast a shadow over the community. Her memory will live in many hearts throughout the County.

Corner of Main and RR1

Moved by the same desire which prompted his forefathers to push back the frontier and tame the wilderness, today's farmer still retains a determination to be independent—to till his own acres—to impart to his sons and daughters a love for the land and to conduct a successful business—a business in which every Canadian has an interest.

Times have changed "down on the farm" however, and, although the farmer may have moments of nostalgia for "the good old days", he certainly wouldn't exchange today's farming methods for yesterday's backbreaking toil—when his job was truly a dawn-to-dusk struggle.

Today, his is not a simple "sow-and-reap" economy. He is an intelligent businessman. By radio he receives weather reports and knows how to interpret them. He is fully conversant with crop rotation, soil conservation, scientific stock feeding and breeding, local and world market conditions, and the efficient application of electricity to

make his work easier — his life more comfortable.

The tremendous expansion of rural electrification in recent years has enabled countless thousands of farmers to harness this clean, abundant supply of power to improve methods, increase production.

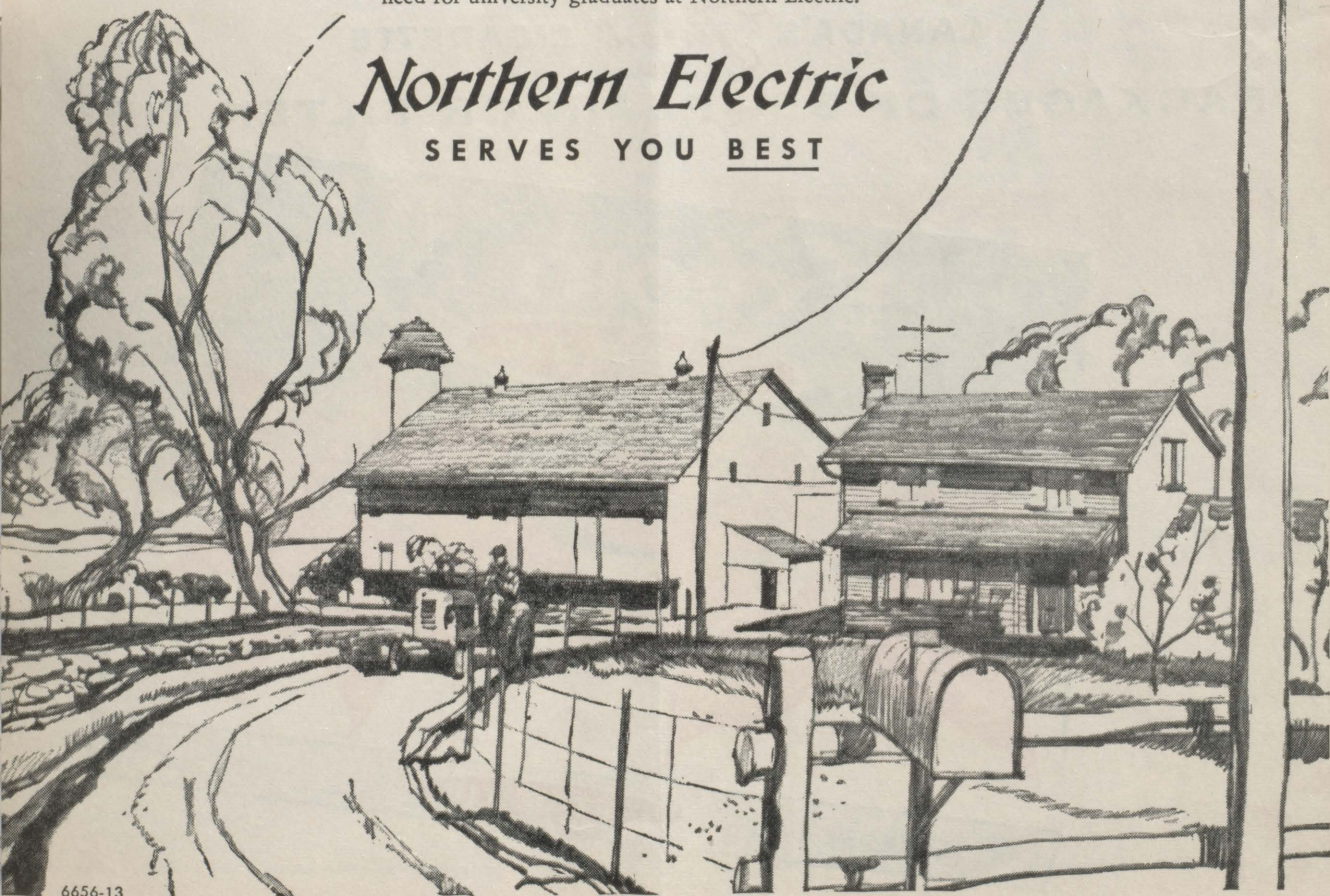
This same power has enabled the farm families to enjoy all the comforts and conveniences of urban dwellers—and in so doing has created large new markets for electrical products.

As manufacturers of power transmission wires and cables, distributors of power apparatus, overhead and underground equipment, wiring materials, electric refrigerators, ranges, washers, dryers, television sets and radios—and with warehouses right across the country—Northern Electric has contributed immeasurably to the expansion of rural electrification and the creation of new markets for Canadian products—new jobs for Canadian workmen.

A CAREER AT NORTHERN!

There are interesting careers and a continual need for university graduates at Northern Electric.

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